

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKALARRY HOLLADAY, )  
 )  
Petitioner, )  
 )  
v. )  
 )  
DENNIS BAKEWELL, Warden, )  
 )  
Respondent. )

4:11CV3103

**MEMORANDUM  
AND ORDER**

On March 2, 2012, the court dismissed Petitioner's habeas corpus claims and entered Judgment against him. (Filing Nos. [24](#) and [25](#).) On March 22, 2012, Petitioner filed a Notice of Appeal. (Filing No. [26](#).)

However, before Petitioner may appeal the dismissal of his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, a "Certificate of Appealability" must issue. Pursuant to the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA"), the right to appeal such a dismissal is governed by [28 U.S.C. § 2253\(c\)](#), which states:

- (c)(1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from–
  - (A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises out of process issued by a State court; . . . .
- (2) A certificate of appealability may issue under paragraph (1) only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

(3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph (1) shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph(2).<sup>1</sup>

A certificate of appealability may issue only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. *See 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2)*. Such a showing requires a demonstration “that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (internal quotation marks omitted), citing *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 894 (1983) (defining pre-AEDPA standard for a certificate of probable cause to appeal).

Petitioner has not filed a motion for a Certificate of Appealability or a brief in support. (*See* Docket Sheet.) Thus, this matter cannot proceed on appeal until the question of the certificate of appealability is considered.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Petitioner shall have until May 3, 2012, to file a motion for Certificate of Appealability and brief in support.
2. In the event that Petitioner fails to file a motion and brief, as set forth in this Memorandum and Order, the court will deny the issuance of a Certificate of Appealability without further notice.

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<sup>1</sup>Similarly, Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22(b), as amended by the AEDPA, indicates that in an action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, a notice of appeal triggers the requirement that the district judge who rendered the judgment either issue a certificate of appealability or state the reasons why such a certificate should not issue. *See generally Tiedeman v. Benson*, 122 F.3d 518, 521 (8th Cir. 1997).

3. The Clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management in this case with the following text: May 3, 2012: check for filing of motion for Certificate of Appealability.

DATED this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of April, 2012.

BY THE COURT:

*Richard G. Kopf*  
Senior United States District Judge

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